

# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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## CHRONICLE-UNION.

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## HISTORIC WALLS.

Where the Old Song "Yankee Doodle" Was Written.

Greenbush Has a Building That Is Being Despoiled by the Hands of Curiosity Seekers—No Efforts to Preserve It.

Though hundreds of people in that vicinity know that near Fort Cralo, which stands upon the eastern bank of the Hudson in the little village of Greenbush, the famous old song, "Yankee Doodle" was written, yet not an effort is being made to preserve its historic walls.

After standing for over two centuries and a half, says the Troy Times, this structure, which is the oldest house in a state of preservation in America and the last landmark of early colonization near this city, has been abandoned, and neglect and the despoiling hand of the curiosity seeker are rapidly reducing it to a state of dilapidation.

It is an authentically established fact that the erection of this old mansion was begun in 1630, but the structure was not completed until 1642. Conjecture places the causes for the delay upon the Indians, but the real reason is unknown.

The old mansion was built as much for a place of refuge and defense as for dwelling purposes, and in its earliest days was known as Fort Cralo. Several of the portholes, through which guns were protruded that sent many an Indian to the "happy hunting ground," still remain in the walls. That the place must have been repeatedly attacked is proven by the marks of arrow-heads and bullets that are plainly to be seen about the portholes.

While the Dutchmen were on friendly terms with the Mohawks, the tribe of Indians that lived in this vicinity, the Mohicans, or river Indians, often made raids upon them. When these savages massacred the inhabitants of Kingston (then Esopus) in 1663, the people living along the Hudson from that place to Fort Orange fled to Fort Cralo for safety.

The place was always prepared for a siege, and was capable of making a thorough resistance. Six years after the attack on Kingston, the combined forces of the Mohican and Massachusetts Indians burned the villages about Schenectady and murdered the inhabitants, but they did not come near the fort, though refugees from all along the river had again sought the protection of its walls.

When, in 1775, the British ministry endeavored to reduce the French power in Canada, the colonists were ordered to enlist for an expedition against their northern neighbors. Gen. Amherst was appointed to command the English army in northeastern America, and in the summer of that year he camped his regular troops on the grounds of the patroons, in Greenbush, and here the "Yankees" from New England joined them.

This motley crowd of farmers presented a most ludicrous appearance to the British soldiers, and they took great delight in ridiculing their American allies. The raw recruits did present a most ludicrous appearance, having gathered together with no attempt at uniformity of dress and totally without discipline.

Dr. Shackburg, an army surgeon, celebrated for his wit, composed a song, in which he satirized these farmer-soldiers, and called it "Yankee Doodle." The English soldiers began singing it in ridicule, but it immediately became popular with the Yankees, and they made the camp ring with the old jingle, even though its humor was at their own expense. Little did the tailor-made soldiers think then that this was the tune that they would be made to dance to a few years later.

Up to within thirty years the old mansion was still owned by the descendants of the patroons, Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer being the last member of the family to occupy it.

An idea of the antiquity of the house can be most fully realized when the events of its period are considered. It was built only twenty-one years after the landing of the pilgrim fathers, and John Washington, the grandfather of the first president of the United States, did not sail for Virginia until fifteen years after the house was erected.

A structure of this kind should surely be cared for. If allowed to remain in its present neglected state it will soon be in a state of complete dilapidation. A place round which history has wound such a wreath of famous incidents, as it has about old Fort Cralo, should be watched and treasured as one of the dearest keepsakes of the nation, and as a reminder of America's infant civilization and struggles for freedom. The present generation may not appreciate its true historic value, but the generations to come would look upon it with far more interest and feeling.

## A DOG'S KNOWLEDGE OF TIME.

How Animals Tell the Time of Day—A Boston Subject.

How do dogs know the time of day? some one asks the writer, and proceeds to relate some stories to prove that they do know it. One of these stories is about a collie who starts every afternoon to meet his master, who always comes on the five-thirty train. Trains are continually coming and going, and whistling and ringing, but Pete pays no attention to any but this one. As soon as his whistle is heard he begins to bark joyfully, and never makes a mistake. Another dog became so much accustomed to going to the schoolhouse every morning with his little master, that when the boy was absent for several weeks, the dog still went on going to school, arriving punctually at nine every morning. Moreover, he never went Saturday or Sunday.

With regard to the first case, says the Chicago Times, it might be replied, perhaps, by a skeptical person, that the dog was more likely to be able to distinguish the special whistle of the locomotive which drew the five-thirty train, than to know it by the hour of day. And yet, the writer has no sort of doubt that dogs do know when a certain hour arrives at which something regular and accustomed takes place. The second case seems to prove this very thing. There is a case on record in which a doctor, who was accustomed to visit a certain village at a certain hour on a certain day each week, always found a dog of his acquaintance waiting for him outside the town, and it was proved that the dog never came to the place at any other day or hour.

Evidently, all that can be said in explanation of such cases is that animals are susceptible of having periods or cycles of time established in their intelligence by use, and that their ignorance of the places and persons to which the instinct the keeper. It is well known that men who have never possessed watches, and who work or hunt habitually at a distance from clocks, are very expert at estimating the lapse of time. Perception of this kind undoubtedly may be cultivated in an intelligent animal as well as a man.

## QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Some Statistics on the Building Stone Values of the Country.

A report on the valuation of building stones produced in the United States during 1893 has been compiled by Dr. William C. Day, special agent of the United States geological survey. It shows an aggregate valuation of almost \$22,000,000, a decrease of over \$15,000,000 from that of 1892. The valuation during the first half of the year was larger than for the similar period of 1892, owing to pending government and private contracts. The large decrease which in the latter half took place is attributed to the financial depression.

The valuation of blue stone is estimated at \$1,000,000. The marble product was valued at \$2,411,092. Vermont alone had a product valued at \$1,621,000, more than six times that of any other state. The states having the next largest products were Georgia, \$261,006, and New York, \$200,926. The production of granite in the country was valued at \$8,815,934. Of this amount that produced in Massachusetts was valued at \$1,631,204; Maine, \$1,274,954; New Hampshire, \$442,494, and Vermont, \$778,450.

Slate produced during the year was valued at \$2,523,173, of which \$1,473,275 is credited to Pennsylvania. The product of Vermont was valued at \$635,733 and of New York \$204,982. The valuation of the product of other states is given as follows: Georgia, \$11,238; Maine, \$150,200; Maryland, \$37,983; New Jersey, \$3,633; Utah, \$650, and Virginia, \$117,347.

The sandstone production has a valuation of \$5,195,151. Of this amount \$2,101,932 was from Ohio and \$623,552 from Pennsylvania. Limestone production was valued at \$13,920,323. The states having the largest product were: Illinois, \$2,305,000; Ohio, \$1,818,040; Indiana, \$1,484,068; Maine, \$1,474,065; Pennsylvania, \$1,532,330, and New York, \$1,103,520.

## Right Up With Him.

There are certain Scotch lairds who take the name of their estate, and usually use that appellation in place of a surname. One of these is "Cluny" Macpherson, to whom Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lockwood recently paid a visit. During the London lawyer's stay, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and their guests were invited to lunch at a neighboring country house, where a visitor's book was kept. The head of the Clan Macpherson, in accordance with Scotch custom, wrote in the book: "Cluny and Mrs. Macpherson." Mr. Lockwood was not to be outdone by any Scotch chief, and underneath "Cluny's" signature he wrote in a fine, bold hand: "36 Lennox Gardens, and Mrs. Lockwood."

## THE SABINE CANYON.

Wonder of the Great Natural Park in the Coast Range.

Attention was drawn recently by a San Francisco paper to a natural park in the coast range, which in scenic beauties is no mean rival of the great Yosemite. The picturesque features of the southwest do not seem to be exhausted, or even adequately noticed, for now there is a new wonder brought to the front, the Sabine canyon. The mouth of the canyon is about twenty-five miles northeast of Tucson, A. T. One who has visited it says: "The size of Sabine canyon ranks with the Yosemite and Kings River canyons, but it has many features distinctively its own. It has no steep precipices like El Capitan, and the natural beauty of grass and flowers common in the Yosemite during the summer is absent. But Sabine canyon has cliffs that make one dizzy to look up at, and surprises await the explorer at every side, such as no other canyon of the country can boast. The great peculiarity of Sabine canyon is the variety of vegetation that can be found within its walls at any season of the year. From the mouth of the canyon to the place it ends there is a difference of six thousand feet in elevation, and as a consequence the vegetable growth comprises nearly everything known to botany." The length of the canyon is twelve miles and its width varies from one thousand yards to three miles. Access to it is at present difficult, and none but the hardiest travelers would care to make the journey. Moreover, the heat, even in winter, is almost unendurable.

Some of the features of the canyon are rocks that rise seven hundred feet into the air like church spires, so frail from base to peak that it would seem as if a breath of wind might shatter them, pools of water, crystal-clear and tree-surrounded, immense balanced rocks, cliffs of many colors, and waterfalls that descend from great heights. Mount Lemon, with an elevation of thirteen thousand feet, rises abruptly on one side of the canyon, showing in a suggestive manner its various stages of vegetation. Storms of tropical violence are frequent in this valley during the summer months. "Like magic," says a writer, "the rugged cliffs are covered with sparkling waterfalls. Hundreds of feet into the depths of the canyon below streams of water tumble, breaking into foam and throwing off myriads of prismatic rainbow tints. The water increases in volume and rises on the bottom of the canyon, until the pools all disappear and a raging torrent is tearing among the rocks." A party of three who went from one end of the valley to the other recently returned to Tucson feeling that they had seen one of the most wonderful places in the world.

## CHEAPER TO LIVE IN AMERICA.

The Notion That Europe Is a More Economical Abiding Place Contradicted.

It appears that there are small, dull, unattractive places in France, Germany and Italy where one may live cheaply if one be content to live like the natives, says the Boston Journal. This means bare rooms, black bread, and meat but once a day. The ordinary American laborer would object to this. The living known as "respectable," according to the American idea of the term, is rather more expensive in Europe than at home, the worshippers of continental domestic economy to the contrary notwithstanding. Life in a fashionable quarter at Paris may be set down as one-third dearer than in any home city except New York. At the same time, if one understands the language well enough to drive sharp bargains, we are told that a family on an income of five thousand dollars a year can live better in Paris than in any other European city.

Cotton goods are cheapest in America. Shoes are not, but the foreign stock is usually inferior in quality. Rents are about equal, but American houses are much more convenient. As to the expense of traveling, the advantage is greatly in favor of staying at home. One may travel from New York to Chicago in a sleeping car for five dollars. A sleeper berth from Paris to Nice costs eighteen dollars. While servants' wages are less abroad than here, the service is so inferior that it is said one American servant will do the work of two of the continental type and do it better.

There is this to be said in favor of the dweller in Europe. It is somewhat more fashionable to be economical there than here in America. If one will put up with third class, slow trains, live at cheap hotels or boarding houses and get along on the beer-garden music, or the tooting of the German band of the streets, there is great economy in it.

## The Tallest of the Race.

According to an investigation conducted under the auspices of the International Society of Anthropologists of London, which has just concluded an inquiry respecting the average height of the various races and nationalities, English and American citizens average taller than any other representatives of the human family. The English professional classes, who head the list as the tallest of adult males, attain the average of 5 feet 9.14 inches. Next on the list come the males of all classes in the United States, and a minute fraction behind them come the English of all classes. In other European countries the average for the male adult is but 5 feet 6 inches; the Austrians, the Portuguese and the Spaniards fall somewhat below the general European average.

## QUAKERISM UP TO DATE.

Concessions to Modern Ideas by the Society of Friends.

The recent yearly meeting of the Society of Friends adopted several changes in discipline that will be of very general interest. The rule concerning marriage, says the Philadelphia Press, that for time out of mind has been regarded with such rigor in the society, has been changed in the direction of liberality. It is now altogether feasible for a member to marry one who is outside the society without losing standing, or, in any event, membership in the society. Formerly it was impossible for a member to marry anyone not a member of the society without the consent of the meeting, provided the person was a member of any other body. Now, in all cases, if the meeting consent, it can be done in god order. Even if a member marry contrary to the order of the meeting and desire to retain membership, the meeting is now, by the changes in the discipline, permitted to retain him. The women's meeting, it may also be observed, is given equal voice with the men.

The new discipline makes a number of other changes. Among the most interesting is one recommending that friends abstain from the use, cultivation, manufacture and sale of tobacco. A recommendation against the use and sale of liquors has long been in force, and remains unchanged, except that it has been extended so as to embrace "furnishing any material whereby the testimony against intoxicants is violated."

The testimonies in relation to "plainness" of speech, apparel and behavior remain unchanged. The article in relation to slavery is stricken out, and many obsolete expressions are modernized.

The queries have been recast, and now embrace fourteen, the answering of which embraces a statement of the condition of the society on almost all essential points.

One of the changes that has been made is the substitution of the term "free ministry of the gospel" in place of the term "hireling," which was distasteful to many. The testimony against a paid ministry is not changed, but only the name by which it is known is rendered more euphonious.

Peace and arbitration are also advocated.

## VICTIMS OF FOOL'S GOLD.

Stretched flat on his stomach on the gravelly walk in front of the east entrance to the Mining building, with his nose within one inch of the ground, lay a small boy the other day. Around him, says the Chicago Tribune, were—

as subsequent investigation showed—one brother, his mother, two sisters, one cousin, one aunt, and one grandmother. The brother and sisters were scattered around in positions somewhat similar to the youthful hero of this story. Their noses were equally close to the ground. The olfactory appendages belonging to the elder members of the party were as near to mother earth as their half-squatting, half-sitting posture permitted. Each and every member of this aggregation was busy—busy scratching gravel. With infinite care every inch of ground was inspected, and every once in a while an exultant cry of "got some" from one individual would spur the others on to renewed exertions.

One bystander finally went to the small boy and queried:

"What are you looking for, son?"  
"Gold," was the sententious answer.  
"Found any?"  
"Yep."

Slowly he opened his tightly closed left hand and exhibited half a dozen grains of iron pyrites, worth about seven cents a pound.

All of which is but history under a modern guise. When the earth gave up its yellow treasure half a century ago many a man dug for gold and thought he found it; many an air-castle was wrecked when the bags of shimmering dust turned out to be "fool's gold"—iron pyrites. And there are stories current in the far west that when some of the castles fell they buried their builders beneath the ruins.

## A Fad of Russia's Ruler.

The czar of Russia is an enthusiastic "mushroomer." When, once a year, he leads his family to Denmark he casts royalty aside, and in the early mornings, with an old straw hat upon his head and a little oyster basket hanging to his arm, he traverses the green meadows in quest of the delicious comestible. When he returns to the castle he turns his spoils over to one of the twenty chefs who always accompany him on his trips. He very properly despises the "buttons" which are packed in cans and bottles and labeled mushrooms.

## Couldn't Find the Statute.

A boy was once brought before "Old Steady" Baker, the mayor of Folkestone, for stealing gooseberries. Baker turned over Burn's "Justice," but, not being able to find the article he wanted in the book, which is alphabetically arranged, he lifted up his spectacles and addressed the culprit thus: "My lad, it's very lucky for you that, instead of stealing gooseberries, you were not brought here for stealing a goose; there is a statute against stealing geese; but I can't find anything about gooseberries in all Burn; so let the prisoner be discharged, for I suppose it is no offense."

## MAD ELEPHANTS.

The Peculiar Affection That Often Seizes the Great Beasts.

Instances in India, When the Crazy Creatures Have Gone on the Rampage and Killed and Destroyed People and Property.

In the East Indies, where tame elephants are classed as intelligent machines and are invaluable adjuncts to civil engineering and transportation, a "rogue" elephant is as much dreaded as an outbreak of cholera, a tornado, or a man-eating tiger. Its very sagacity makes it all the more dangerous, and once started on a career of destruction, and life-taking its methods appear equal to their pertinacity and ingenuity. Of such "rogues" there are the wild beast excluded from communion with its fellows and the domesticated animal in the condition of "must." The latter is more dangerous than the other because its spell of blind fury generally begins in densely populated neighborhoods.

East Indian official statistics, however, prove that, as a rule, where one person is killed by an elephant nearly forty are destroyed by tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyenas. Exceptions, after these data. In one instance a tame elephant which had been docile for years became demoniacal and tore away trumpeting to the woods. Before it was killed it had ravaged a community and killed thirty-five persons.

In India the condition known as "must," which is synonymous with madness, is heralded by an exultation on the forehead of the bull elephant and swelling of the temples. Such an animal in captivity is shackled, and caution is observed in approaching it. Occasionally elephants with chronic bad tempers are found, but they should not be classed with those who are periodically dangerous, or the wild outcasts which are also known as "solitaires." A typical "rogue" ram musk near Jubbulpore in 1875, and is spoken of as a man eater, because in killing some of its victims it took them in its mouth and tore them to pieces.

Many of the "rogue" elephant stories from Asia are based on the doings of either ostracized beasts or those who escaped from captivity, who in hunting agricultural neighborhoods to feed on crops devastated plantations and killed people who came in their way. One which wandered in the Doon district for fifteen years, and destroyed rice fields and killed many persons, was the property of the government, and never rid itself of a chain which it carried away when it escaped. Its presence near the village was known by the clank of the broken fetters. All such marauding brutes are simply predatory and vicious, sleeping in the jungle during the day and traveling at night. They are not "rogues" proper, or elephants suffering from periodical fury.

Cruelty sometimes makes "rogues" of elephants. In 1886, while an elephant was being ridden by its keeper in the district of Sultanpore, in Oude, the animal resented prodding with a spear by pulling the man from his back and throwing him some distance away. Fortunately the man fell in a hollow and remained there undiscovered by the elephant, who went to a neighboring village. There he chased an old man into a house, then broke down the walls, pulled the man out and dashed him to pieces.

The same night the elephant knocked down several houses in quest of human beings in the villages of Bardapur, Bargaon and Jaisingpur. He killed six men in Bersoma, three in Sera, four in Ganges, and four in Madan. He likewise killed a bullock and a pony and also destroyed a new carriage. The animal used to stand at the door of a house, force his entry by demolishing the walls on either side, and would then kill as many of the inmates as he could, pursuing those who tried to run away. He mangled his corpses terribly.

After securing a victim he sometimes returned to the spot to see if life were extinct, and would commence mutilating the body afresh. He carried several bodies long distances and threw them into ravines, etc. The elephant found his way into the dehra rajah's palace, where he tried to enter the house of a gardener, but some men, mounted on three elephants, assisted by a spearsman, drove him off. He then returned to Belipur, where he tried to break down his master's house, in which several persons had taken refuge. The police got into the house from a back window and were obliged to send for help to the dehra rajah, who sent three elephants and some spearsmen. The animal received two gunshots on the head at Belipur, which, however, only temporarily drove him off. He was ultimately captured at imminent risk by the rajah's three elephants and men.

## National Wealth of Europe.

Holland still enjoys the distinction of being the richest country in Europe. The national wealth of England per capita is \$4,026, France, \$3,300, and Holland, \$12,500. The average incomes per head are given as follows: England, \$200; France, \$205, and Holland, \$225. With one-tenth the population of England, Holland has one-fourth as much aggregate wealth, and with one-eleventh of the population of France, Holland has nearly one-third as much wealth. On an area of one-quarter of Iowa Holland sustains 3,750,000 of people and wealth is the aggregate of \$47,500,000,000.



ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
CHRONICLE UNION



# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 6, 1894.

## Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office).

Elia B. Brady, Postmaster.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

## MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 7 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.

Elmhurst—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

6 A. M.

Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

6 P. M.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Personal.

Superintendent T. H. Leggett and wife, and Dr. T. A. Keables drove over from Bodie on Tuesday, attended the concert, and returned home next day, accompanied by Mrs. Keables.

Mrs. J. F. Parr, of Bodie, and Mrs. Weidy, of Aurora, drove over from Bodie on Monday, returning on Thursday.

Norm and Mose Hinton returned on Tuesday from their fishing trip to Grant Lake and brought home a good supply of fish, put down for winter use.

W. J. Sinclair and wife went to Sweetwater on Thursday.

Dr. C. Sinclair and wife arrived safe in Carson, where the Doctor placed himself in the care of Dr. Lee.

Postmaster E. G. Watkins, of Celestine, drove up on Tuesday, and returned home on Thursday, accompanied by the Misses Connell, of Little Antelope.

T. B. Kieley and wife were here Thursday.

Mrs. David Hays and children returned home from Sonora on Thursday.

Mrs. Laura Coombs is expected here this evening from Arizona, to visit her mother, Mrs. Ann Summers, who is very sick.

A. F. Bryant is seriously ill, but is much better to-day.

W. P. Onkst, Republican candidate for Sheriff, is in town.

Mrs. Ann Summers is better this morning.

**A SCREW LOOSE.**—There is a screw loose somewhere that causes our mails to run very wobbly. Now and then the Bridgeport and Bodie mail is sent South on the C. & O., and the Bridgeport and Lundy mails are frequently exchanged, and important letters for this place delayed. A full mail has not been received at this Postoffice this week, and this morning only half the Western mail arrived here. Our Postmistress does not wish to have it charged that she is careless in distributing the mails when our people fail to receive expected letters, as happened this week. There is no excuse for these delays, and our people are getting very tired of them.

**THE CONCERT.**—Dr. Porter and wife gave a concert, at Bryant's Hall, on Tuesday evening. There was a good house, and a good entertainment was given by the Porters, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Keables and T. H. Leggett, of Bodie; the Misses McOlellan, Seales and Bryant, and Prof. Heath and W. O. Parker, of Bridgeport. A number of songs were rendered. The solos and duets on the piano, by Misses Lohr, McOlellan and Hattie Seales, were very fine, and the young ladies had to respond to encores. After the concert, dancing was indulged in for a few hours.

**SET FREE.**—Ab Sing, examined before Judge Virden, as a committing magistrate, on a charge of selling liquor to Indians, was yesterday set free, the principal witness having left the State, and the evidence not being sufficient to convict in the Superior Court.

**CASE.**—According to the financial statements filed on the 2d, the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	\$48,452.48
Bulwer	5,335.04
McOlellan	3,197.04
Standard	37,000.00

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—The Board of Education will hold its semi-annual meeting next week, to commence on Tuesday, for the examination of those who wish to become teachers, and for the transaction of general school business.

**FOR STATE SENATOR.**—Under "New To-day" will be found the announcement of Senator E. O. Voorhies, of Amador county, who is a candidate for re-election.

**NOMINATED.**—The Republican Joint Convention of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, at Mackleeville, nominated H. G. Cyrus Coleman for the Assembly.

**PRESIDENT.**—Willie Butler, Joseph Hunt and C. M. Stewart's teams arrived from Carson this week with grain for Bodie, Bridgeport and Lundy.

**ASSESSMENT ROLL.**—Auditor Murphy, on Tuesday, handed the assessment roll to Tax Collector Hayes. See Notice to Tax Payers, under "New To-day."

**BULLION.**—The shipments of bullion by the Bodie Co., during September, amounted to \$78,000.

**WILL MEET.**—The new Republican Central Committee will organize to-day.

We are having fine weather.

## DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

In our last issue we told who were our Republican county candidates, and why the Republicans should give them a solid support. We now give our attention to our esteemed friends who have had the courage to allow themselves to go on a Democratic ticket in a strong Republican county and in a Republican year. There may not be so much to wonder at in the candidacy of M. P. Hayes, our present efficient and popular Sheriff, who heads the Democratic ticket, as he was elected two years ago over a pretty good Republican, and he undoubtedly believes he will have the same support for the next term, as he has conducted the Sheriff's office satisfactorily to all parties, and nothing can be said against him, either officially or personally; but he is running against a good Republican, and the odds are against him. In the success of either the county will have a good Sheriff.

But what claims has E. W. Bowen, the nominee for County Clerk, on the people of this county, or, we might say, on the Republicans, for it is they who will elect, for an election to that important office? He is a nice young man, a native of Canada, aged 28 years, and possibly fitted for the several offices the Clerk has to fill, but he is a newcomer among us, having been in this county but a little over a year, and is very little known outside of Bodie. It is only recently that his name has been entered in the Great Register. Our county is not so short of timber that we must import a candidate from Nevada.

District Attorney Chas. L. Hayes thinks he has a mortgage on the Republicans, because they have kept him in office two terms, and he does not wish to have it cancelled in the interest of his opponent, preferring to have the Republicans pay interest in the shape of two hundred Republican votes and let the mortgage run four years longer. He is popular and some of his Republican friends may vote to pay the interest—but he must remember that this is a Republican year.

The candidate for Assessor against our old Assessor, John J. Welch, is F. Marion Smith, engineer at the Standard Mill, Bodie. He is 43 years old and a native of Missouri. He is esteemed as a citizen, but no one seems to know what his qualifications are for office. Good engineers are scarce, and Superintendent Leggett need not fear losing him to go into the Assessor's office.

E. R. Fouke, of Bodie, is the candidate for Coroner and Public Administrator. He is a stalwart Democrat, 50 years old, and a native of Virginia—one of the "F. F. V.," which accounts for his politics. He is one of the best of men, but is running against a man who is equally as good, and a good Republican, also. No nominations were made for Treasurer and School Superintendent, the people of the county desiring to make no change in those offices. The ticket is eminently respectable, but aside from Sheriff Hayes and District Attorney Hayes there is no element of strength in it.

## BENIGN SCHOOL.

The following is the report of the Benign School for the month ending Sept. 28th.

Number of pupils enrolled, 13. Boys, 8; Girls, 5.

Those on the Roll of Honor for punctuality and attendance:

James Watterson, John Forrey, Grace Watterson, Robert Hamilton, James Forrey, Grace Forrey, Charles Buck, Willie Edwards.

M. G. MEKES, Teacher.

**INDEPENDENTS.**—For the "Purity of Election," it is well to remind those contemplating being independent candidates for office, and their friends, that the law is stringent in this respect, Section 1190 of the Political Code, reading as follows:

"No certificate of nomination shall contain the name of more than one candidate for each office to be filled. No person shall join in nominating, under the provisions of this Code, more than one nominee for each office to be filled; and no person who has voted in a convention for or against a candidate for any office shall join in nominating, in any manner, any other nominee for that office, and no person shall accept a nomination to more than one office."

The Independence and Vinalia Land Districts are not to be consolidated, the President having revoked the order.

The Supreme Court has decided that the law, making it a misdemeanor to have deer skins in one's possession out of season, is unconstitutional.

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have been faithful in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHAPMAN & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.

The Supreme Court has decided that Superintendent of Schools are entitled to pay as Secretary of the Board of Education.

**PUT OFF.**—Owing to the sickness of Mr. Bryant, the auction sale at his store has been postponed till the 15th.

**DRIED FRUIT.**—A. F. Bryant has in store the finest lot of dried fruits ever brought to Bridgeport. Try them.

Frank California horsehound, in 3 papers at 25 cents, at D. Hays & Bro.

Lessons given in Oil Painting by Miss Hattie Benson.

## [CARD.]

As a TRUE BLUE Republican, I take this method of thanking my friends for their support in the contest for the nomination for Sheriff and Tax Collector, and sincerely hope that they will join hands with me and support the successful nominee, who proved to be a perfect gentleman in all respects throughout our canvass.

Respectfully yours,

M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD.

## ROYAL ATHLETES.

Europe's Nobles Are Doing Much Attention to Physical Development.

Athletes meet with due and respectful consideration from royalty. Indeed, it was a prince or a duke or a grand high functionary of some sort who made bicycling the fashion in Europe. Royalty led the way, and all joined the procession. Almost every crowned head owns a cycle; some of them have several. Queen Victoria may possibly take a daily tour around Windsor Palace grounds on a safety, although no picture of her has yet appeared showing her in knickerbockers. The khedive of Egypt has a bicycle of the most gorgeous description, so covered with silver plating that one can hardly see the black enamel underneath. A photograph displayed in a London shop window is labelled, "Some Royal Cyclists," and shows a group of five very good-looking, well-developed young men, each standing beside his bicycle; they are Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, the Czarovitch, Prince Nicolaos of Greece, and Prince Carl of Denmark.

The latest royal convert to bicycling is the king of the Belgians, who now takes exercise for an hour or two every morning on a bicycle in one of the avenues adjoining Laeken palace.

The king of Italy provided at the Rome cycle races on April 1, and was the donor of the principal prizes, which were won by the son of one of his secretaries.

## Milk on the Hoof.

The latest development in the milk business in London is to drive the cows around the route and have them milked in the presence of the customers. The customer is thus able to judge for himself of the healthy appearance of the animal, and is sure of the freshness of the milk. The practice is a common and ancient one in Egypt.

## No Demand for It.

The owner of a very valuable iron deposit in the east learned by accident that his ore contained a quantity of an element that produces the blackest dye known to chemistry or commerce and worth some fabulous price per ounce. Delighted at the prospect of wealth, he made ready to produce his dye, but preliminary investigation showed that the total demand for the stuff was not more than a few pounds per annum. He gave up the scheme as a commercial venture, though he had, as he declares, enough of the stuff to blacken the face of the universe.

A serious scandal, affecting a convent in Naples, has caused great comment. The Lady Superior and others have been arrested.

Forty-two families, Seventh Day Baptists, from Iowa, Illinois, have purchased 2000 acres six miles from Paris, Southern California, and will occupy it this winter.

On Sunday, at Dayton, O., three old soldiers—Adolphus Gurgan, Cornelius Ligon and John Barrett, were murdered and robbed of their pension money.

Hosea Brown, of Wildermere, Or., is said to be the only survivor of the War of 1812, on the Pacific Coast, who draws a pension. He is 102 years old.

On account of the tariff, the sawmills in Iowa have closed down, and thousands of men been thrown out of employment.

After being out 14 weeks, the journey-men tailors of New York gave up unconditionally.

On Tuesday night, at Alameda, the narrow gauge smoker plunged into the Bay, killing two passengers and injuring some.

On Monday, five miles south of Delano, the S. P. train's two sleepers were ditched, and a number of passengers injured.

The priests throughout Nicaragua are preaching against the Government.

Dr. O'Donnell is an independent candidate for Mayor of San Francisco.

Under the new excise law, the saloons in New York were closed on Sunday.

The Public debt increased \$8,052,701 in September.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## WANTED AN EASIER WAY.

The Percentage Business Was Too Inconvenient for Him.

"One of the best salesmen we have on the road, if not the very best," said a well-known wholesale dealer to a Detroit Free Press man, "came to us ten years ago from the backwoods, and a greener fellow you never saw. I met him the first time he came into the store, and gave him his start. He told me about the kind of country he lived in and its remoteness, and said he wanted to sell from house to house, but he didn't want to be a common peddler. 'We can't give you a salary,' said I, 'but we will allow you a commission of twenty-five per cent. on all you sell for cash.'"

"I don't rightly understand this commission and per cent. business," said he, scratching his head, "seem I ain't used to it; but I'll tell you what I'll do; you just agree to give me ten cents on every dollar's worth I sell and I'll undertake it; that's plain enough for anybody to understand." "I let him go at that," laughed the merchant in conclusion, "and made it up to him at the end of the year by putting him on the road with a good salary, and permission to tell the story every time we gave him a raise, and we gave him one yesterday, and I've told the story a good many times."

## ENGLISH ORTHOEPY.

The Work That Is Being Done by a Washington Tutor of Foreigners.

In the national capital is a private tutor of English to foreigners who trains them in the idioms of pronunciation with this chain of similarly spelled words: "Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through." The result is humorous, says the Washington Post, as these samples of the efforts of the pupils will show:

Tho the too oo and hieoo plo me thro.

Thuf the tuf cuf and hiecaf pluf me thurf.

Thof the tof oof and hiecof plof me throf.

Thup the tup cup and hiecup plup me thup.

Thoo the too coo and hiecoo plooo me thoo.

It is not surprising that Voltaire, when he began to study English and learned that ague was pronounced as two syllables and plague as one, should have wished that half the English had the one disease and the other half the other.

## MEDICAL.



Mr. N. L. Sailer  
A well known photographer of Merced, Cal., testifies: "My face and body were covered with red blotches which disfigured me and caused much suffering. Other medicines failed to help my case, but after taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am entirely free from any blotches and am perfectly well." HOOD'S CURE.  
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander, President and Manager.  
WARREN S. PERKINS, EDWIN VAN EVERY, Vice-President and Secretary. Treasurer.  
OSBORN & ALEXANDER, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.



OSBORN HARDWARE  
& TOOL COMPANY.  
Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING  
OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL  
HARDWARE,  
MECHANICS'  
TOOLS,  
Highest Grade,  
Best Assortment,  
Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sonoma  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A FRESH AND

## GENERAL

## ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

## OF GOODS

## AT THE

## LOWEST CASH PRICES.

## D. HAYS & BRO.

## CHEAP CASH STORE

## AT THE

## POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

## BRIDGEPORT.

## EVERY DESCRIPTION

## OF GOODS

## REDUCED TO

## BEDROCK PRICES.

## A. F. BRYANT.

## JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts.

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



## ODD POST OFFICE NAMES.

Curious Results of a Reform of the Postmaster General's.

Ingeniously Displayed in Some Sections in the Selection of Unique Names—Many of Them Remarkably Abbreviated.

Postmaster General Bissell wants short names for new post offices. Some of Mr. Bissell's predecessors attempted reforms in the direction of post office nomenclature with rather curious results. When the residents of a new town in Missouri sent in their application for a post office several years ago the name they suggested was not satisfactory to the department for some reason.

"Select another name," wrote the postmaster general; "something not so common, something peculiar."

"All right," the applicants replied, "call it 'Peculiar.' And the mail bag has gone to 'Peculiar, Cass county, Mo., ever since."

Mr. Bissell doesn't have a run on "Short" post offices during the coming months, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it will be because the American sense of humor is temporarily short. There are already three shorts in the United States. There are a Short Beach and a Shortburgh, four Short Creeks, one Shorter, and a Shorterville. Then there are Short Falls, Short Hills, Shorty, Short Mountain and Short Off. North Carolina contributes the last mentioned. But variety in short combination is not exhausted. Claims have been allowed on Short Creek, two Shortvilles, a Short Tract and a Shortville.

Mr. Bissell says one-syllable names will be preferred hereafter. The post office department has accumulated quite a collection of monosyllabic offices. It has two Arks, eighteen Biths, five plain Bays, with numerous combinations like Bay City, Bay Centre, and the like, seven Bells, two Bells, and two Bell Plains. Indiana has a town named B. It is in Tippecanoe county. Tennessee has named a post office A B C. One hundred and twenty combinations have been made with B, ranging from Big Bar to Big Woods, with such originality shown as Big Bug, in Arizona, and Big Patch, in Wisconsin. Eleven Bissells leave no room for further honors to the postmaster-general. Ten Bissell towns are spelled in almost as many different ways. The Tennesseeans seem to be fertile in the selection of unique names. They have got a Y Z post office, a Yum Yum, an Ipe, only one Jackson, stange to tell; a Let, an Al, an Andy, a Ben, a Job, a Boy, a Bud, a Cate, an Ego, a Gabe, a Gath, a Ho, a Ken, a Loo, a Nancy, a Notime, a Number One, a Neg, a Bill, a Tang, a Tut, two Whigs, a Zach.

Missouri runs somewhat to synonyms. She has a Peculiar and the next thing to it, an Odd. She has a Freedom and a Libertyville. Missouri has her share of homely names for post offices, such as Fullright, Dutchtown, Danderville, Jintown, Drynob, Ebenzer. Combinations with Lone seem to be popular in that state. There are Lone Elm, Lone Jack, Lone Dell, Lone Oak, Lone Spring, Lone Star and Lone Tree. The present congressional delegation has been well remembered. Missouri has post offices called Cockrell and Vest, also Dockery, Burnes, Joy, Bobb, Ryan, Hatch, Hall, Tarsney, Bland. Missouri has a Grover in one county and a Cleveland in another. She has a Graham, also an Ingalls. Who but a printer could have chosen for Missouri post offices such names as Jeff and Stet? Consider the phase of human nature which prompted the selection of Braggadocio as a post office address. Prohibition is neighbor to Rolling Home. Paradise is not far from Tribulation. Missouri has a Nishabotona, a Cockrum, a Nirvana, a Nix, a Lupus, an Arnica, a Job, a Phlegm, a Black Jack and a Bloomington.

Missouri is in Georgia. Eve is in Kentucky, Cain in Kansas, Abel in Alabama. A letter addressed to Canaan may go to sixteen states before it finds its destination. The long roll of post offices contains a greater variety of saints than the calendar. Virginia has a St. Tammany's, St. Ann, St. Anne, St. Anna, St. Annie. St. Anna are all post offices. One St. Jo, five St. Joes and eighteen St. Josephs attest the popularity of that saint and the irreverence of his latter day admirers. In Alabama there is a Saint's Shop and in Mississippi there is a Saint's Rest. Texas and Iowa have New Yorks. Cincinnati is found in six states. There are four Chicagos and seven Philadelphias. St. Louis is found in Michigan and Montana, as well as in Missouri. Center is the name of a post office in twenty-two states. The Centertowns, Centervilles and other combinations with Center number one hundred and thirty-seven.

In Delaware county, Ohio, a post office is named Africa. Virginia has Negro Arm and Negro Foot. North Carolina has Negro Head, and Arkansas has Negro Hill. The Acre is in West Virginia. The Bay is in Louisiana.

Other post offices with the articles are: The Bend, The Corner, The Dallas, The Falls, The Forks, The Geyser, The Glen, The Grove, The Guns, The Hollow, The Plains, The Ridge, The Rock, The Springs, The Square, The Well.

There is no post office named Yuba Dam, although many people think there is. Texas has a Yuno, and California has a Yuba City. Michigan and North Dakota have Devil's Lake. There are three Tariffs—one in Ohio, which is quite fit, one in West Virginia, and a third in North Carolina.

Out Out for the Business.

Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, is said to have received the following letter: "Venerated Sir: I wish to go on the stage, and I would like to join your theater. I have been a bricklayer five years, but having failed in this branch, I have decided to take to acting. I being called 'Beerbohm Tree' I am not young, but am six feet without my boots. I have studied 'Beerbohm Tree' and am fond of late hours."

## 'SNAKE SKINS AS NECKTIES.

The Outside of a Thirty-Year-Old New Part of Correct Neckwear.

Just several shades removed from the chameleon fad is the idea of wearing snake skins for neckties, but the fashion is growing in Baltimore. It promises to become quite the proper caper to be seen in immaculate morning suit of the latest London cut, with the tanned outside of a three-foot reptile neatly tied around the snowy "choker" collar, or whatever other style of linen neckwear happens to be the rage. The fad will never become generally violent, says the New York Recorder, for fine snake skins come high, and the crop may thin out so as to let the West Virginians, who make a business of catching the possessors of variegated outer coverings, create a corner in the market and coin a fortune. To be in the swim nowadays, and have the swaggy thing in neckties, a Baltimore man must not only wear a snakeskin, but the outside of a "rattler" of about thirty years of age. The peculiar color of the rattler, when he has passed in his checks and gone to snake celestial spheres, is what makes the skin more valuable than when his fangs are still doing the poison business at the old stand.

The necktie must be that of a snake of age, standing and family, for a young scion of the house of rattler does not seem to possess all the qualifications as to color and durability of the head of the house can lay claim to. Presumably it's because a snake of three decades or so has been through about all the different kinds of dissipation known to the reptile world, and his physical hide is cognizant of no more compunction than his moral nature. Then an old rattler is generally larger than a young chap, and a tie about a yard in length is bound to bring more in the market than a whippet-snapper snake could show before he reaches his majority. No other kind of a snake indigenous to this section of the country would answer the purpose half as well as a rattler, because but few varieties attain his length and fastidious girth, except the copperhead and black snake, and their colors, while brilliant enough during life, are not of the right shade after the tanner has had his innings. A copperhead skin assumes too much of a dull brown to harmonize with old ideas in neckwear, and the black fellow—well, his hide might answer for a seedy individual's mourning tie, but nothing else. The rattler's color, when all the fight has been taken out of him and his remains have been subjected to the process that prepares them for men's furnishing use, is something on the very dull gold or corn order. The black rings show distinctly and they lend the odd effects that have so captivated the odd. Then when a black and lining have been put on the skin the tie is ready for use, but they are worth an even three dollars any day, counting two dollars and a half for the skin, which is the average price of a rattler of thirty years' standing, including all the trouble the catcher and tanner combined have had to take.

## KANSAS RUINS.

Abandoned Cities in the Western Arid Regions.

Western Kansas is being steadily drained of its population of farmers. In 1889 twenty-two counties contained 102,609 people, and to-day the total is only 64,003. The exodus has been caused by the settlers' failure to raise crops on their arid plains. The hope of those who have remained is in irrigation. At the present time they are investing in windmills, and hundreds of these machines will be set to work this summer wherever there are signs of water beneath the surface of the prairie. The furnace-like winds which have hitherto parched the farmers' wheat will then do him service as an agency in irrigating his lands. The agriculturist has not been the only loser, however. All along the branch lines of the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads are decayed towns that once were full of promise and even aspired to greatness. In the boom times many brick buildings were put up and many wide avenues laid out. Some of the buildings have never had a tenant, and others were soon abandoned. On the wide streets there is no traffic worth the name. At Chico, for instance, the train now stops only on signal. Once its arrival was a great event, and crowds of people swarmed to the station. In that day Chico had the appearance, at least, of prosperity, and boasts were made of its growth. Kanopolis was to be the hub of Kansas, and eastern capitalists, some of them men of note, invested liberally in the future of the town. To-day its ambitious capitol square is used for a sheep pasture, and the train rushes by as though it were a tank station. South Hutchinson furnishes another illustration. It was a young giant at its zenith, with brick hotels, churches, schoolhouses and a street-car line. Prairie dogs now run about the channel of the biggest church, and the hotel door is hidden by a sand bank.

## A Peculiar French Law.

The French are a most peculiar and exclusive people. A decree has just been signed by President Carnot forbidding the marriage of French diplomats to foreign wives. This is merely the revival of an old law and is said to have been called out by the marriage of two French diplomats, Patenotre and Daunay, to American wives. It is disclaimed that the edict is aimed directly at Americans, and the object is pretended to be the prevention of the discovery of secrets by foreigners through the wives of the ministry. The newspapers quote several instances of this character, in which it is conjectured that important disclosures have been made by the wives of French diplomats abroad. It is alleged that this is the main reason why President Carnot signed the edict of prohibition, and it will prevent secret marriages which are on the tapis, notably that of the French minister at Athens to the daughter of the Italian minister at Athens.

## A CHICAGO BUILDING.

It Is So High That Its Oscillation Stopped the President's Clock.

A local corporation, recently organized, established its headquarters on the top floor of one of the tallest buildings in town. The attorney had a room to himself; the secretary was given another palatial apartment; the superintendent reigned supreme in another place; the president was, of course, compelled to outdo all the others in leather-cushioned chairs, massive tables and expensive brogues. The crowning glory of his private office, says the Chicago Record, was a big clock with an elaborately carved case. It was the best clock in the entire stock of a local dealer, and it had a long, ably pendulum which was to swing slowly and with regularity as became a clock owned by the president of such a solid and respectable corporation.

On the first day the pendulum stopped. The clock was sent back to the dealer, whose experts took it apart, oiled it and set it running again. Once more it was taken up to the president's office and once more it ceased running. For a second time the experts dissected it and found every part in working order. It kept time to the second for two days and was confidentially returned to the buyer, who reported back again in two hours: "The clock has stopped."

An architect who became acquainted with the facts in the case solved the mystery. He said the oscillation of the building counteracted and stopped the swing of the pendulum. The pendulum couldn't work with any regularity so long as the building was nodding around in the changing winds like a cat-tail before a summer zephyr. "So the tall buildings do swing back and forth?" he was asked.

"Certainly; but don't be afraid; they'll not break."

## Naval and Military Cadet Uniforms.

The question has often been asked why the army cadets at West Point wear a gray uniform while the uniform of the army is blue. The origin of this distinction dates back to the war of 1812-14, when the commissary general of the army could not procure the blue cloth required for Gen. Winfield Scott's brigade, and so they were clad in gray. So distinguished was the conduct of that brigade at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa that when, after the war of 1812, a reorganization of the West Point military academy was made, out of compliment to Gen. Scott and his brigade the uniform of the corps of cadets was changed from blue to gray.

## A Tower's Freak.

The correspondent at Atlantic of the London Times lately visited Chaleis, the capital of the northern part of the island of Euboea, which island was greatly affected by the recent earthquakes. A peculiar incident noted by him was the action of the lofty Venetian tower in the center of the town. It swung to and fro so violently that it knocked down an adjoining wall, though it remained standing itself and sustained no damage.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attaché shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

## PATENTS.

### NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference, infringement, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,  
618 F Street,  
Washington, D. C.  
P. O. Box 365.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native or Chinese, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person heretofore convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requirements, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 16.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within a mile of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12 3/4), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12 3/4. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of order as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and of making, and of publishing, a new assessment roll, in which the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, capable of becoming citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with unit and single taxation, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include money, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership, provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may be owned by the United States, this State, or any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogy of the University of California.

SECTION 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or caused to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of textbooks for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such textbooks, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The textbooks so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years, and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendent and the County Board of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teaching certificates within their respective jurisdiction.

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